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Manufactured in the United States of America

tern US 1. See *seesaw* 1. 2. A teeter-
-b. < ON *titra*, to shake.]
, -bōrd') *n.* Northeastern US 1. See
ne end raised so that when an acrobat
other performer standing on the op-
air.
ar) *n.* Upper Northern & Western US

th.
1. **teething, teetees** To grow teeth;
teeth, pl. of tooth, tooth. See *TOOTH*.
ect or device, such as a teething ring,
teething.
ruption and cutting of teeth, esp. the

hard plastic or rubber upon which a
The ridge of gum behind the upper

Of, relating to, or practicing complete
beverages. 2. Total; absolute. [Prob.
of the first letter in TOTAL] < total
ip. of TOTAL.]
ler (tē'tōl'ar) also **tee-to-tal-ist**
completely from alcoholic beverages.

A top, usu. having four lettered sides,
of chance. [< earlier *T totum* (< the
< Lat. *tōtum*, neut. sing. of *tōtus*, all.

is (*Eragrostis tef*) native to northeast-
Arabia, used as a cereal crop and
ef.]

1') *pl.n.* Judaism The phylacteries
of *tapillā*, prayer < Heb. *hitpallēl*, to

as a foreign language
ark for a waxy opaque material, poly-
ating on cooking utensils and in in-

p in its second year or before its first

mi-na (-mā-nā) A covering or integ-
oat of a seed. [Lat. *tegmen*, *tegmen*,
See (S)teg- in App.]

m) *n.* 1. See *tegmen*. 2. A part of the
te fibers running lengthwise through
um, *tegumentum*, covering < *tegere*, to
-**teg-men**tal (-tāl) *adj.*

sa-gāl'pā, tē-gōo'sē-gāl'pā) The cap.
al part. Pop. 597,512.
teg-u-lat-ed (-lā'tid) *adj.* Of or re-
a, tile < *tegere*, to cover. See (S)teg- in

n. A natural outer covering; an integu-
m < *tegere*, to cover. See (S)teg- in
y (-mēn'tā-re, -mēn'trē), **teg-u-**

ā-rān', -rān', tē-rān', -rān') The cap.
rt. Pop. 6,750,043.
tā-pēk', tē-wān'tē-). Isthmus of An-
in the Bay of Campeche and the Gulf
et of the Pacific Ocean.

ā-wēl'chā) *n.* pl. Tehuelche or -ches
erican Indian people formerly inhab-
th a small present-day population in
their language. —**Te-huel**'che-an

tā-yār' dā shār-dān'). Pierre 1881-
ho maintained that the universe and
ward a perfect state.

A style of conjunto music originating
ombining influences from country
and popular Latin styles. [Am.Sp.

, Dame Kiri b. 1944. New Zealand op-
r rich lyric voice.
Variant of *techie*.

y numerous generally small rounded
y objects composed of silicate glass,
ed by the impact of a meteorite with
ēktos, molten (< *tekein*, to melt) —
adj.

graph 3. telephone

'zhā) *n.* Variant of *teleschesia*.
pl. -mon-es (-mō'nēz) Architecture
supporting pillar. [Lat. *telamon* < Gk.

ōn') *n.* Greek Mythology One of the

Argonauts and the father of Ajax.

tel-an-gi-ec-ta-sia (tēl-ān'jē-ēk-tā'zhā) also **tel-an-gi-ec-**
ta-sis (-ēk'tā-sis) *n.* Chronic dilation of groups of capillaries
causing elevated dark red blotches on the skin. [NLat. : TEL(O)- +
Gk. *angeion*, vessel; see *ANGIO-* + Gk. *ekasis*, expansion
< *ekteinin*, to stretch out; *ek-*, *ex-*, *ex-* + *teinin*, to stretch; see
ten- in App.] —**tel-an-gi-ec-tat'ic** (-tāt'ik) *adj.*

tel-a-viv-Ya-fa (tēl'ā-vēv'yā'fā, ā-vēv'-) or **Tel A-viv-Jaf-fa**
(jā'fā, -yā'fā) A city of W-central Israel WNW of Jerusalem. Tel
Aviv was founded in 1909 by settlers from the ancient city of
Yafō; the communities merged in 1950. Pop. 357,100.

tele- or **tel-** *pref.* 1. Distance; distant: *teleschesia*. 2a. Telegraph;
telephone: *telegram*. b. Television: *telecast*. [Gk. *tele-* < *tele*, far
off.]

tel-e-cast (tēl'ē-kāst') *v.* -cast or -cast-ed, -cast-ing, -casts
—*intr.* To broadcast a television program. —*tr.* To broadcast (a
program) by television. ♦ *n.* A television broadcast. —**tel'e-**
cast'er *n.*

tel-e-com (tēl'ē-kōm') *n.* Informal Telecommunications.

tel-e-com-mu-ni-cate (tēl'ē-kā-myōō'nī-kāt') *v.* -cat-ed,
-cat-ing, -cates —*tr.* To transmit (data, for example) by tele-
communication. —*intr.* To communicate by means of telecom-
munication. —**tel'e-com-mu-ni-ca'tor** *n.*

tel-e-com-mu-ni-ca-tion (tēl'ē-kā-myōō'nī-kā'shan) *n.* 1.

The science and technology of communication at a distance by
electronic transmission of impulses, as by telegraph, telephone,
radio, or television. Often used in the plural with a singular verb.
2. The electronic systems used in such transmission. Often used
in the plural. 3. A message so transmitted.

tel-e-com-mute (tēl'ē-kā-myōōt') *intr.v.* -mut-ed, -mut-ing,
-mutes To work at home using a computer connected to the net-
work of one's employer. —**tel'e-com-mut'er** *n.*

tel-e-con-fer-ence (tēl'ē-kōn'fār-āns, -frāns) *n.* A conference
held among people in different locations by means of telecom-
munications equipment, such as closed-circuit television.
—**tel'e-con'fer-ence** *v.* —**tel'e-con'fer-enc-ing** *n.*

tel-e-course (tēl'ē-kōrs', -kōrs') *n.* A course of televised lec-
tures, as one offered by a university.

tel-e-fac-sim-i-le (tēl'ē-fāk-sīm'ā-lē) *n.* A fax machine.

tel-e-film (tēl'ā-film') *n.* A film made for television.

tel-e-gen-ic (tēl'ā-jēn'ik) *adj.* Having physical and personal
qualities deemed appealing on television.

tel-e-gram (tēl'ē-grām') *n.* A message transmitted by telegraph.
♦ *tr.* & *intr.v.* -gram-med, -gram-ming, -grams To telegraph
(something) or be telegraphed.

tel-e-graph (tēl'ē-grāf') *n.* 1. A communications system that
transmits and receives simple unmodulated electric impulses,
esp. one in which the transmission and reception stations are di-
rectly connected by wires. 2. A message transmitted by telegraph;
a telegram. ♦ *v.* -graph-ed, -graph-ing, -graphs —*tr.* 1. To
transmit (a message) by telegraph. 2. To send or convey a mes-
sage to (a recipient) by telegraph. 3a. To make known (a feeling,
for example) by nonverbal means. b. To make known (an in-
tended action, for example) in advance or unintentionally.

—*intr.* To send or transmit a telegram. —**tel'e-gra-pher** (tā-
lē-grā-fər) *n.*

tel-e-graph-ic (tēl'ē-grāf'ik) also **tel-e-graph-i-cal** (-i-kāl)
adj. 1. Of or transmitted by telegraph. 2. Brief or concise.

telegraph plant *n.* A tropical Asian plant (*Desmodium*
aurantium) having trifoliate compound leaves, whose very small
lateral leaflets move by jerks under the sun's influence.

telegraphy (tā-lē-grā-fē) *n.* Communication by means of
the telegraph.

tel-e-gu (tēl'ā-gōō') *n.* & *adj.* Variant of *Telugu*.

tel-e-ki-ne-sis (tēl'ē-kā-nē'sis, -kī-) *n.* The movement of ob-
jects by scientifically inexplicable means, as by the exercise of an
occult power. —**tel'e-ki-net'ic** (-nē'tik) *adj.*

tel-em-a-chus (tā-lēm'ā-kōs) *n.* Greek Mythology The son of
Odysseus and Penelope, who helped kill Penelope's suitors.

tele-mann (tā-lā-mān'), **Georg Philipp** 1681-1767. German
composer of the late baroque period.

tele-mark (tēl'ā-mārk') *n.* A downhill turn performed on
cross-country skis in which the outside ski is advanced ahead of
the other and angled inward until the turn is complete. [Norw.,
from *Telemark*, a region of S Norway.]

tele-mar-ke-t-ing (tēl'ā-mārk'ē-tīng) *n.* The marketing of
goods or services by telephone. —**tel'e-mar'ket'er** *n.*

tele-med-i-cine (tēl'ē-mēd'ē-sīn) *n.* The use of telecommuni-
cations to deliver or expedite the delivery of health care services.
—**tel'e-med'i-cal** (-i-kāl) *adj.*

tele-met-er (tēl'ā-mē'tər, tā-lēm'ī-tər) *n.* Any of various
measuring, transmitting, and receiving systems used in telemetry.
—**tel'e-mē'ter** (tēl'ā-mē'tər) -tered, -ter-ing, -ters To measure and
transmit (data) using telemetry.

tele-met-ry (tā-lēm'ī-trē) *n.* The science or process of trans-
mitting, as by wire or radio, data measured at a remote location
to a receiving station for recording and analysis. —**tel'e-**
met'ric (tēl'ē-mē't'rik), **tel'e-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl) *adj.*

tele-cep-ha-lon (tēl'ē-nē-sēf'ā-lōn', -lōn) *n.* The anterior por-
tion of the forebrain, constituting the cerebral hemispheres and
some parts. —**tel'en-ce-phal'ic** (-sā-fāl'ik) *adj.*

tel'e-ol-o-gy (tēl'ē-ōl'ō-jē, tē'lē-) *n.*, *pl.* -gies 1. The study of
design or purpose in natural phenomena. 2. The use of ultimate
purpose or design as a means of explaining phenomena. 3. Belief
in or the perception of purposeful development toward an end,
as in nature or history. [Gk. *telios*, *teleos*, perfect, complete
< *telos*, end, result; see *k'el-* in App.] + < LOGY.] —**tel'e-ol-**
og'i-cal (-ō-lōj'ī-kāl), **tel'e-ol'og'ic** (-īk) *adj.* —**tel'e-ol-**
og'i-cal-ly *adv.* —**tel'e-ol'o-gist** *n.*

tel'e-ost (tēl'ē-ōst', tē'lē-) also **tel'e-os-te-an** (-ōs'tē-an) *adj.*
Of or belonging to the Teleostei or Teleostomi, a large group of
fishes with bony skeletons, including most common fishes.
[< NLat. *Teleostei*, group name (Gk. *teleos*, complete; see TELEOL-
OGY + *osteon*, bone; see *ost-* in App.) and < NLat. *Teleostomi*,
group name (Gk. *teleos*, complete + Gk. *stoma*, mouth).] —**tel'e-**
ost' *n.*

tel'e-pa-a-thy (tā-lēp'ā-thē) *n.* Communication through means
other than the senses, as by the exercise of an occult power.
—**tel'e-path'ic** (tēl'ā-pāth'ik) *adj.* —**tel'e-path'i-cal-ly** *adv.*
—**tel'e-pa-a-thist** *n.*

tel'e-phone (tēl'ā-fōn') *n.* An instrument that converts voice
and other sound signals into a form that can be transmitted to
remote locations and receives and reconverts waves into sound
signals. ♦ *v.* -phoned, -phon-ing, -phones —*tr.* 1. To speak
with (a person) by telephone. 2. To initiate or make a telephone
connection with; place a call to. 3. To transmit (a message, for
example) by telephone. —*intr.* To engage in communication by
telephone. —**tel'e-phon'er** *n.*

telephone book *n.* A directory of telephone subscribers with
their telephone numbers and often their addresses.

telephone booth *n.* A small enclosure for a public telephone.

telephone exchange *n.* A central system of equipment that es-
tablishes connections between individual telephones.

telephone tag *n.* A series of unsuccessful calls exchanged by two
people attempting to contact each other by telephone.

tel'e-phon-ic (tēl'ā-fōn'ik) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to telephones.
2. Transmitted or conveyed by telephone. —**tel'e-phon'i-cal-**
ly *adv.*

teleph-o-ny (tā-lēf'ō-nē) *n.* 1. The transmission of sound be-
tween distant stations, esp. by radio or telephone. 2. The technol-
ogy and manufacture of telephone equipment. —**teleph'o-**
nist *n.*

tel'e-pho-to (tēl'ā-fō'tō) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or being a pho-
tographic lens or lens system used to produce a large image of a
distant object. 2. Of or relating to an instrument that electrically
transmits photographs. ♦ *n.*, *pl.* -tos 1. A telephoto lens. 2. A
photograph made with a telephoto lens.

tel'e-pho-to-graph (tēl'ā-fō'tā-grāf') *n.* 1. A telephoto. 2. A
photograph transmitted and reproduced by telephotography.
—**tel'e-pho'to-graph'y** *v.*

tel'e-pho-to-gra-phy (tēl'ā-fā-tōg'rā-fē) *n.* 1. The process or
technique of photographing distant objects, using a telephoto
lens on a camera. 2. The technique or process of transmitting
photographs over a distance. —**tel'e-pho'to-graph'ic** (-fō'tā-
grāf'ik) *adj.*

tel'e-play (tēl'ā-plā') *n.* A play written or adapted for television.

tel'e-por-ta-tion (tēl'ā-pōr-tā'shan, -pōr-) *n.* A hypothetical
method of transportation in which matter or information is de-
materialized, usu. instantaneously, at one point and recreated at
another. [TELE- + (TRANS)PORTATION.]

tel'e-print-er (tēl'ā-prīn'tər) *n.* A teletypewriter.

tel'e-proc-ess-ing (tēl'ā-prōs'ēs'ing, -prō'sēs'-) *n.* Data proc-
essing by means of remote terminals.

Tel'e-Promp-Ter (tēl'ā-prōmp'tər) A trademark for a device
used in television to show an actor or speaker an enlarged line-
by-line reproduction of a script, unseen by the audience.

tel'e-ran (tēl'ā-rān') *n.* An air-traffic control system in which
the image of a ground-based radar unit is televised to aircraft in
the vicinity as a navigational aid. [Orig. a trademark.]

tel'e-scope (tēl'ē-skōp') *n.* 1. An arrangement of lenses or mir-
rors or both that gathers visible light, permitting observation or
photographic recording of distant objects. 2. Any of various de-
vices, such as a radio telescope, used to observe distant objects by
detecting and collecting invisible radiation. ♦ *v.* -scop-ed, -scop-
ing, -scopes —*tr.* 1. To cause to slide inward or outward in over-
lapping sections, as the cylindrical sections of a small hand tele-
scope do. 2. To make more compact or concise; condense. —*intr.*
To slide inward or outward in or as if in overlapping cylindrical
sections. [NLat. *telescopium* or Ital. *telescopio*, both < Gk. *te-*
leskopos, far-seeing : *tele-*, *tele-* + *skopos*, watcher; see *spek-* in
App.]

tel'e-scop-ic (tēl'ē-skōp'ik) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to a telescope.
2. Seen or obtained by means of a telescope. 3. Visible only by
means of a telescope. 4. Capable of discerning distant objects. 5.
Extensible or compressible by or as if by the sliding of overlap-
ping sections. —**tel'e-scop'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

tel'e-sco-pi-um (tēl'ē-skō'pē-əm) *n.* A constellation in the
Southern Hemisphere between Pavo and Sagittarius. [NLat.
< *telescopium*, telescope. See TELESCOPE.]

tele-sco-py (tā-lēs'kō-pē) *n.* The art or study of making and
operating telescopes. —**tele-sco-pist** *n.*

tel'e-shop-ping (tēl'ā-shōp'ing) *n.* The buying and selling of

telangiectasia

teleshopping

Stress marks:

' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
lexicon (lĕk'si-kōn')

ā	pat	oi	boy
ā	pay	ou	out
ā	care	ōō	took
ā	father	ōō	boot
ē	pet	ū	cut
ē	be	ūr	urge
ī	pit	th	thin
ī	pie	th	this
ī	pier	hw	which
ō	pot	zh	vision
ō	tow	a	about
ō	paw	item	